

WILL BE NO TARIFF TINKERING

SPECIAL SESSION TO BE HELD CLOSE TO RECIPROCITY.

Intimated that the President would veto any bill amending Payne-Aldrich schedules—Democratic Leaders Said to Have Agreed to Wait Till Winter.

ATLANTA, March 10.—President Taft does not expect the Sixty-second Congress at the special session which he has called for April 1 to take up important legislation except the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

The President made that clear in his speech before the Southern Commercial Congress here to-night.

He believes that a majority of the new Congressmen will favor reciprocity and he thinks that it will be adopted regardless of party lines.

If the special session undertakes a general revision of the tariff or if it tries to revise schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law without sufficient scientific data the President most likely will exercise his power of veto.

This much came from friends of Mr. Taft who were here to-day.

If an attempt is made to saddle a revision of the tariff or a revision of a few important schedules, like the cotton and woolen schedules, upon the Canadian agreement bill the President would have the same inclination to register Executive disapproval.

He expects the Tariff Board to have sufficient information from all parts of the world upon which to base a scientific revision in the woolen schedule at least by December 1. Until that information is ready he will look with disfavor upon attempts to change it.

There is reason to believe that the President has been assured that he will not be compelled to make use of the veto.

It was asserted here to-night by friends of the Administration that the President has been assured by Democratic leaders that no effort to tinker with the tariff will be made at the special session, but that the Canadian agreement will be taken up promptly and disposed of, and that then possibly other less important matters will be put through.

The President expects to confine his first message to the Sixty-second Congress entirely to reciprocity. He called Congress in extraordinary session only because he believed that the preliminary understanding with Canada required him to do so. He will confine his attention, therefore, to the subject which brought about this extra session. If later on subjects like that of economy and efficiency in the Government departments or other matters of importance come up Mr. Taft will send in special messages.

The President spoke to-night to more than 5,000 people. With him on the platform were the Governors of more than a dozen Southern States.

Secretary of War Dickinson, Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and George Westinghouse also made addresses.

A part of the President's speech dealt with the South, what her prosperity was and what it meant to the rest of the nation, but much of it was devoted to a review of what the Sixty-first Congress, and particularly the last session of that Congress, had accomplished.

"The Sixty-first Congress, just closed," said the President, "has enacted more useful and progressive legislation in its three sessions than any Congress since the war."

The most important work of the session, the President thought, was the ratification of the commerce and navigation treaty with Japan. The most dismal failure recorded against it was the defeat of the Canadian reciprocity bill in the Senate.

The President's honor list of the last session's achievements included the act changing judicial procedure and abolishing the Circuit courts, the safety appliances act for the protection of railway employees, the law increasing the number of officers of the army, the two battleships provision in the naval law and the fortification of the Panama Canal.

The great disappointment of the session, the President said, was the failure of the bill to create a permanent tariff commission. He told, however, of his having increased the membership of the present board, for which he did get an appropriation.

"By demonstrating its usefulness," he said, "we may be able to induce the incoming Congress to make it permanent by enacting the bill which was defeated."

Regarding the treaty with Japan the President said: "The old treaty expires in less than a year. It contains a clause with reference to a limit upon immigration which offended the sensibilities of the Japanese. The new treaty omits this clause, but goes into effect under conditions that make certain a continuance of the present status under which Japan is herself limiting the immigration of her people into this country, and all this without the enforcing of any restrictions on our part."

"Thus, without offending the patriotic pride of our neighbors upon the Pacific we are able to maintain an important national policy. It insures the continued friendship of a most progressive and powerful nation with whose development we have been intimately connected since Commodore Perry opened her ports."

"I greatly rejoice that the cloud of uncertainty which hung over the settlement of this question upon terms completely satisfactory to both countries has now been removed."

Concerning the Canadian reciprocity agreement Mr. Taft said:

"Canada is at the parting of the ways. If we now reject this opportunity to bring about closer trade relations and insist upon the continuance of an artificial wall between the two countries—which differ not more in conditions of labor and production than do Kentucky and Tennessee or Georgia and Alabama—we shall throw away an opportunity for mutual benefit not likely to recur. It will be a course as blind as that which was followed by the colonists under the articles of federation when each colony taxed the imports from every other colony, a disastrous policy which was the main cause for the adoption of the present Constitution and the interstate commerce clause."

"I am now promising to my utmost

THE HOPE DIAMOND CONTRACT

AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH P. C. CARTIER SUES McLEAN.

Jeweller Says McLean Sent for Him and Promised to Pay \$50,000 Down, but Vanished When the Money Was Due and Still Kept the Famous Jewel.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Washington society is still discussing with great interest the suit brought against Edward B. McLean of this city by P. C. Cartier, the New York jeweller, to recover \$180,000, the price of the Hope diamond, which Mr. McLean is alleged to have contracted to purchase. The Cartier firm contends that there was a final signed agreement to purchase the diamond. Mr. McLean has made no statement of his position in the controversy, but has retained A. S. Worthington, J. J. Darlington and Wilton J. Lambert, three well known lawyers of Washington, as his counsel.

On behalf of the Cartier firm Clarence W. De Knight of this city, associated with Brandenburg & Brandenburg, a local firm, and John S. Wise, Jr., of New York, to-day gave out a statement of the incidents connected with the sale of the famous gem. The statement follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean commenced negotiating for the purchase of the Hope diamond from Cartier some months before the sale was consummated at Washington the 26th of January last. Mr. Cartier did not go to Washington in quest of the McLeans, but was hailed there by the McLeans, who stated they wished an appropriate headpiece. Mr. Cartier's representative, who first went, telephoned from Washington to New York for Mr. Cartier himself to come down and bring other pieces, as those first sent down the McLeans did not consider sufficiently important for their purpose. Mr. Cartier went down to Washington with other pieces, and the objects of the trip were the pieces presented were not sufficiently important.

Thereupon Mr. Cartier telephoned to New York and had brought down to him the Hope diamond as then set. The agreement to purchase was concluded between Mr. Cartier and Mr. and Mrs. McLean. Then at the suggestion of Mr. McLean Wilton J. Lambert, the McLeans' attorney, was instructed to meet Mr. Cartier at the New Willard Hotel some time later in the evening. Mr. Lambert, Mr. Cartier and Mr. McLean met at the office of the Washington Post. There the memorandum of sale was completed and it is absolute in its provisions and terms of payment.

Mr. Cartier was told that Mr. McLean would be unable to make the payment of \$40,000 cash provided in the contract because of the lateness of the hour. Thereupon Mr. Cartier took the midnight train for New York. Upon his arrival in New York Mr. Cartier was told by the messenger from Mr. Rochester, who had been present at the transaction at the office of the Post in Washington. The telegram read as follows:

"Mr. Edward McLean says please send a man to Washington at once to see the Hope diamond in order that he may see it and wear it Monday afternoon at the reception at the White House. Please wire me at once to get him here at the first possible moment. E. B. McLean."

Monday morning Mr. Cartier with one of his artists reported at Mrs. McLean's house, where he was told that Mrs. McLean was ill. He later succeeded in having an interview with her, and she told him that she had the diamond in her possession. She said that she had the diamond in her possession. She said that she had the diamond in her possession. She said that she had the diamond in her possession.

From the date of the sale to the present time the McLeans have neither complied with any of the terms of the contract nor made to Mr. Cartier a single definite proposition of any substituted terms or offered in any way to raise the question of the diamond in order that the McLeans could be made forthwith, and if desired by purchaser a necklace in shape of bowknot and diamonds to be taken at cost and deducted from the sum of \$114,000 deferred payment.

"Should any fatality occur to the family of Edward B. McLean within six months after the date of the sale, the Hope diamond is agreed to be exchanged for delivery of equal value at selection of Wilton J. Lambert."

"It is further agreed that the contract for said deferred payment is not to be negotiated."

FRANCE'S NAVY IN 1920.

Will Equal Germany's in Dreadnoughts and Lead in Cruisers.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 10.—M. Delcassé said in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that by the year 1920 France would have in her navy twenty-two battleships of the Dreadnought class.

This number, he continued, would equal that of Germany at the same date. Of cruisers France would have eighteen to Germany's twelve, although the latter would be more powerful individually.

SUIT OVER \$750,000 FUND.

Mrs. Wallace Wants It If She Survives Her Husband.

Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, committee of the person of her husband, Allen Wallace, who got a trust fund of \$750,000 under the will of his father, John Wallace, for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, obtained permission from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday to examine the will of her husband, Mr. Wallace, and to see if she could get the fund.

Mrs. Wallace said that she was not sure that she could get the fund, but she was sure that she could get the fund. She said that she was not sure that she could get the fund, but she was sure that she could get the fund.

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\$35,000 FOR SICK FIREMEN.

Mrs. Agnes Neustadt Establishes a Fund to Aid Them.

Firemen who have been knocked out in fighting the flames are going to have a chance to go to the country or to the seaside to recuperate, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Agnes Neustadt, who lives at the Hotel St. Regis. Her husband, Sigmund Neustadt, who died about two years ago, was a member of the banking firm of Hallgarten & Co. at 5 Nassau street.

Mrs. Neustadt has notified Fire Commissioner Waldo that she proposes to give \$25,000 to the Fire Department for the benefit of sick and injured members of the department who need country air to bring back sound health.

Mrs. Neustadt said she was impressed by the high state of efficiency in the department brought about by the efforts of Mr. Waldo and she hoped to see the firefighting force of the largest city in the United States go right ahead.

Mrs. Neustadt was made acquainted with the working of the Fire Department chiefly by her nephew, Robert A. Mainzer of Hallgarten & Co., who runs with the machine whenever an opportunity offers and who has been observing the work of firemen for years.

When incur such sickness from the exposure they are obliged to undergo in all kinds of weather and accidents at fires. Up to the present no special efforts have been made to hasten their recovery and a return to duty. In time of sickness they simply went home, called in the physician and took their medicine. They trusted to luck and a good constitution to pull through as soon as might be.

Hereafter there will be something done to hasten convalescence. The Sigmund Neustadt Memorial Fund is to be under the control of a board of six trustees, of which the Fire Commissioner and the fire chief will be ex officio members. The income of the fund will provide medicines, medical advice and outings for convalescent firemen.

GREENWICH TIME IN FRANCE.

Nine Minutes Twenty-one Seconds Annihilated for Uniformity.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 10.—Starting exactly at midnight to-night time was annihilated in France for the space of nine minutes and twenty-one seconds. On the stroke of the hour all the clocks in the republic were stopped for the period indicated in order to comply with the law making the time the same in all places within a radius of fifteen degrees and regulating it from the meridian of Greenwich, England.

All railway trains if on time were held up; those which were behind schedule were allowed to make up the difference. Owing to the change in time an interesting question has arisen. It is questionable if a child that is born and dies within the elapsed time will have ever legally lived. This point is puzzling the lawyers.

The new time will not be used at the wireless stations for signalling ships until June 30 next. Advantage is being taken of the present opportunity to abolish the absurd old custom of keeping the clocks outside railway stations five minutes faster than those inside.

It has taken a quarter of a century to overcome the French prejudice against taking time from Greenwich. Now that this has been accomplished there is a feeling here that England in return should adopt the metric system.

NO SEAT, NO FARE.

Ordinance in a Way to Be Tried Out to a Finish in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The Trenton Street Railway Company was fined \$50 in the Central police court this afternoon for violating the provisions of a "no seat, no fare" ordinance passed by the Common Council last April. The complaints, four in number, were preferred by Councilman Everett Townsend, father of the ordinance. Sentence was suspended as to two of the complaints and another complaint was dismissed. The trolley company has appealed to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners to set aside the ordinance as unreasonable and therefore void. This appeal is still pending.

The ordinance provides that during certain hours in the day the trolley company must furnish sufficient cars to accommodate all passengers with seats within a given time. Failure to do this and the collection of fares from passengers who are compelled to stand constitute a violation of the ordinance.

The trolley company contended that passengers preferring to stand in the aisles or on the platforms rather than to wait for a later car had a right to do so. It was submitted that to prevent the collection of fares from such passengers would be to let the trolley company off without due process of law and therefore violate of the Constitution.

An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

RIGHT TO TAX FOREIGN YACHTS.

Upheld, but Not in Cases of Vessels That Have Stayed Abroad.

A decision sustaining three demurrers and overruling two in the foreign yacht tax cases was handed down yesterday by Judge Noyes of the United States Circuit Court. The three demurrers which were sustained were those introduced by the Government to the answers filed by Roy A. Rainey, H. Clay Pierce and Cornelius K. G. Billings. Those overruled were introduced by the Government to the answers of James Gordon Bennett and Mrs. Harriet Goslet. In all cases the answers denied the Government's right to impose a tonnage tax.

Judge Noyes says that an action for debt will lie against the yacht owners to enforce the collection of the tax and that the complaints state good causes of action. In the case of Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Goslet, Judge Noyes holds in effect that their yachts were not taxable because they have not been in American waters since the passage of the tonnage tax act.

U. S. ENRICHING ITALY.

Tens of Millions Sent Home by Emigrants Yearly, Says Luzzatti.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 10.—Premier Luzzatti discussed the question of emigration in the Chamber of Deputies to-day and declared that it had its advantages. In the course of his remarks he said that remittances of money from Italians in the United States exceeded \$62,000,000 in 1907, while it fell to \$76,000,000 in 1908 and \$45,000,000 in 1909.

VANISHES FROM SHIP AT SEA

MISS FLORENCE WARWICK GONE, JEWELS TOO.

Her Baggage All Safe on Old Dominion Line—She Walked Decks in Stormy Weather, but Could Hardly Have Gone Overboard. It Is Said—No Clue.

It was learned yesterday that Miss Florence Warwick of New Haven, Conn., a member of the old Warwick family of Virginia, boarded the steamship Monroe of the Old Dominion Line last Tuesday afternoon in this city, was seen walking on deck at 2:30 P. M. with another woman and has not been heard of since.

Her personal baggage, consisting of a handbag, a small travelling bag, an umbrella and her hat, was found in the double stateroom which she had engaged, after the ship had docked at Norfolk. As far as can be learned her stateroom had not been slept in. Her coat, in which she was seen walking bareheaded with the woman, is missing. So is some valuable jewelry, part of it heirlooms of the Warwick family of Virginia.

During all of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the Monroe ran through a forty mile gale and most of the time it was snowing. It is feared that Miss Warwick was lost overboard some time during the night.

Miss Warwick spent Monday night before sailing at the home of William H. Smith, her cousin, who lives at 770 St. Nicholas avenue and who is a lawyer at 63 Wall street. Mrs. Smith said last night that Miss Warwick was in her best spirits during the evening and the following day and was especially elated over the fact that she was going on her regular spring visit to her brother, Abraham Warwick, who lives at Richmond, Va.

She said that Miss Warwick had never been troubled with mental depression of any sort, so that the theory of suicide is pretty well discarded. She said also that Miss Warwick was a great traveller and a very good sailor, especially fond of being on deck in rough weather.

It is hardly conceivable, however, officials of the Old Dominion Line say, that she could have fallen overboard, because there is a five foot railing on the Monroe, which is considered a very steady boat, not likely to pitch a great deal even in the roughest weather.

A telephone message was received by Mr. Smith on Thursday night from the missing woman's brother, Abraham Smith. He told of finding the baggage. He said the proper baggage checks were in her handbag, but not a cent of money. There was no trace either of some valuable jewels, heirlooms in the Warwick family, which it is believed Miss Warwick had with her. It may be that these jewels were in her trunk or it may be that they are still in a little canvas bag about her neck in which she sometimes carried them.

Miss Warwick boarded the boat shortly before the sailing time at 3:30 P. M. on Tuesday. She made her baggage arrangements and surrendered her ticket after the boat had sailed, according to the officials at the Old Dominion Line. There were over 200 passengers travelling aboard the boat, so that there is scarcely any recollection among the various members of the crew and among the stewards as to which of the many women aboard Miss Warwick was.

A negro steward told her brother while the ship lay at Norfolk, Va., that he had seen two women walking the deck together and that one of them answered the description of Miss Warwick. She wore no hat, the steward said, but had on a heavy overcoat. There were very few women on deck during the evening owing to the severe weather. The head wind which continued for the entire trip was so strong as to delay the arrival of the Monroe in Norfolk almost two hours.

Capt. Theodore Catherine of the Monroe made a report of the case to the officials of the line when his ship docked yesterday on the return trip. That was the first official news of the matter. The officials immediately communicated with Norfolk to have a special agent of the company set to work to see if any trace of the missing woman could be found at the end of the line. It is considered highly improbable that Miss Warwick left the Monroe at Norfolk without her handbag or hat.

Mr. Smith made inquiries at the offices of the company yesterday, but was able to learn little beyond what he already had heard by telephone from his cousin in Richmond. He left yesterday afternoon to carry the news of Miss Warwick's disappearance to Mrs. E. Douglas Smith of New Haven, his sister and her cousin, with whom she has been living for the last fifteen years when not travelling.

Miss Warwick is 40 years old. She possessed means of her own and found her recreation in travel. She has been over the world. She has many wealthy relatives in the North and South. Her father was the late Major William Warwick of Richmond, Va. The family is one of the oldest in the State. The county of Warwick is named for an ancestor of hers.

The discovery of Miss Warwick's baggage in stateroom No. 26, which had been allotted her, was not made until several hours after the boat had docked at Norfolk and the passengers had gone ashore. It was considered strange at the time that the baggage had been left, but it was not examined carefully enough to reveal the facts.

Fears for Miss Warwick's safety were not aroused until her brother came to the offices of the line to make inquiries on Thursday.

New Haven, March 10.—Miss Florence M. Warwick of this city, who disappeared last Tuesday from the Old Dominion Line steamer Monroe, according to word received here to-day, was the daughter of Major William B. Warwick of Richmond, Va., and sister-in-law of the Rev. William A. Beardsley, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city.

She was on her way to visit her brother, Abraham Warwick, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond, Va. For the last fifteen years she has made her home in this city. She was 40 years old. The Rev. Mr. Beardsley said to-night that he did not believe that his sister-in-law had with her a considerable amount of jewelry in her valise.

SLUTHS ON THE AMERIKA.

Watch for Drummond Pearls Kept at Sea and at Landing in England.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10.—Passengers who arrived by the liner Amerika and landed at Plymouth say that they were closely scrutinized by detectives who are working on the case of the stolen Drummond pearls. Detectives were also stationed at the Paddington station here to observe the arrivals from the steamship.

One passenger said: "There were six detectives on board the vessel on the way over. They did not trouble us, but we felt that we were being watched always and everywhere."

UNCLE JOE WOULD GO.

Says He Believes He Will Challenge Champ Clark to Join Him at the Front.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Uncle Joe Cannon called at the Navy Department to-day and had a long conference with Acting Secretary Winthrop. As he left Secretary Winthrop's office inquired asked Uncle Joe if he intended "to enlist for the war."

"I believe," he replied, "that I will challenge Champ Clark to join me in going to the front. He is larger and there is more of him to be shot at. If he will go I will too."

The speaker was reminded that Gen. Keifer had called at the White House several days ago to offer his services in case they were needed.

"Well, Keifer is a good fighter," commented Uncle Joe.

NEW HOFFSTOT INDICTMENT.

Pittsburgh Prosecutor Provides Against Statute of Limitations.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—A new tack was taken by District Attorney Blakeley to-day in the fight to have Frank N. Hoffstot, banker and pressed steel car manufacturer, brought here for trial on charges of bribing Councilmen under which he is now indicted. Mr. Blakeley presented to the Grand Jury a new bill in which Hoffstot is charged with bribery. It is similar to the one returned nearly a year ago, but it has a clause declaring that Hoffstot since June 8, 1908, has not been a resident of this Commonwealth, but is a resident of New York. By the insertion of this clause the indictment is made perpetual and is not affected by the statute of limitations.

In addition the objections raised to the former indictments as to alleged irregularities do not apply to this new bill.

REMBRANDT'S MILL MOBBED.

Crowd to See \$150,000 Picture Kicked at the Grime on It and the Price.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10.—Rembrandt's famous picture "The Mill," which has been offered for sale, was hung in the National Gallery to-day in order that the public might have a chance to see what they would lose in case it should go out of the country, as has been feared. Interest in the picture was so keen that a barrier had to be erected to check the pressure of the crowd of spectators.

General disappointment was expressed when it was found that the celebrated canvas was largely obscured by dirt. Among the philistines in the throng there were many expressions of amazement at the price which had been asked by the noble owner. Artists are indignant at this seeming lack of taste. One expert said:

"I am enthused by it. There is at least \$150,000 worth of decayed varnish on it. He meant to imply of course that the fascination of the picture would vanish if it were cleaned."

READY FOR EXPRESS STRIKE.

The Companies Prepared, but the Drivers and Helpers Haven't Acted as Yet.

The ultimatum of the locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to the express companies that union men alleged to be discriminated against must be reinstated or a strike would follow was not received yesterday. The local of express drivers and helpers will meet in Manhattan and Jersey City to-morrow and it is expected will then issue the ultimatum. It was stated that these locals have ten business agents who are ready to take charge of the strike.

The companies continue prepared for a strike. A representative of the five largest companies said that the situation had not changed and he did not look for trouble before next week. The representatives of the State Board of Arbitration tried yesterday to bring about some kind of a conference which might avert a strike, but could do nothing.

TURNOV ON THE GAS AND DIED.

Young Woman's Suicide in an Apartment House That She Owned.

Mary A. Lenahan, 23 years old, daughter of a former policeman, Patrick Lenahan, committed suicide in her home at 161 Garfield place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by turning on the gas in her tightly closed bedroom. She was found dead by her uncle, Patrolman John J. McMahon of the Brooklyn Bridge squad.

McMahon made no report to the police and after Miss Lenahan's death became known he was asked by Capt. Hayes of the Brooklyn street police station for an explanation. He said he was so broken up that he asked the girl's father to make the report and supposed he had done so.

No explanation is given of the girl's act. The four story apartment house in which she lived was owned by her father. She also owned a bit of land in the Bronx at 172d street and Hoe avenue, which she was to have sold yesterday.

ZUCCA JURY OUT.

Directed to Hand In a Sealed Verdict This Morning.

The trial of Antonio Zucca, the importer of Mediterranean products and a former Tammany Coroner, which has been going on in the United States Circuit Court since last Monday on the charge of the underweighing and false valuation of imports of cheese from Italy, came to an end yesterday, when at 5 o'clock in the afternoon Judge Holt directed the jury to hand in a sealed verdict to the court this morning. When this direction was given the jury had already deliberated two hours.

TQ PATROL MEXICAN COAST

CRUISER TACOMA ORDERED FROM HONDURAS.

Cruiser Chester Now on Her Way to Tampico on the Gulf Coast—Division of the Atlantic Fleet May Patrol Eastern Coast—Plan to End Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The projected cruiser Tacoma has been ordered to proceed from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, northward along the Mexican coast. The Tacoma sailed last night from the Honduran port and will put in first at Puerto Mexico, which is the Gulf terminal of the Tehuantepec Railroad, owned by British interests. From Puerto Mexico the Tacoma will proceed to Galveston, where the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet is to assemble for participation in the joint war game.

The scout cruiser Chester is now en route from Pensacola for Tampico, Mexico. It was learned to-day, however, that she will touch at several other ports along the Mexican Gulf coast, such as Tuxpan and Vera Cruz. The sudden movement of these two cruisers to Mexican waters, one northward and the other southward bound, makes it apparent that they have been assigned to patrol duty on the Gulf coast of Mexico. The orders to these vessels fits in with a sudden determination on the part of this Government to put itself in a position to protect American and other foreign properties in Mexico and to end filibustering.

There is good reason to believe that the ordering of the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, consisting of five battleships and auxiliaries, is part of the general plan to patrol the eastern coast of Mexico against filibusters from this country. Officials of the Navy Department declined to say to-day how long the cruisers Chester and Tacoma will be stationed at Mexican ports, but it is likely that they will be playing back and forth in Mexican waters as long as there is any probability of the introduction of contraband of war from this quarter.

The statement from President Taft's train last night as to the reasons for the extraordinary movement of troops to the Mexican frontier has cleared the official atmosphere in Washington and to-day the Government authorities were openly acknowledging the holding of the maneuver was only incidental to the proposition of mobilizing an adequate force on the Mexican frontier.

It was learned to-day that the movement of troops to the Mexican border is indicative of a new policy adopted by the State Department in dealing with the question of the introduction from American territory of contraband of war into the republics of the south. State Department officials are inclined to the belief that the absolute suppression of this practice is necessary if the peace and security of the Central American Governments are to be preserved. It was this view of the practice which led the United States to take drastic action in the case of the Hornet, which was fitted out at an American port and which later appeared as a gunboat in the Honduran revolution.